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WARSAW COMMENTS ON SALT II DEBATE IN CONGRESS

Weekly on Ratification Maneuvers

LD092202 Warsaw PAP in English 2100 GMT 9 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 9 Aug PAP--The weekly POLITYKA carries an extensive article about ratification of the SALT II treaty. The article says inter alia:

"The prospects were pessimistic when the first stage of the ratifying debate on the text of the Soviet-U.S. SALT II treaty started in the U.S. Senate.

"Nowadays, the attitude of the U.S. senators to SALT II is much more favourable in Washington than it was on the eve of the opening of the ratifying process. It should be stressed, in Washington, because even earlier nobody questioned the support of the majority of the U.S. society for the treaty.

"After all, in both these planes [as received] this is the result of a conscious activity of the U.S. administration.

"The success of the U.S. administration in the Senate rounds chiefly on arguments connected with the essence of the matter. They could be used in their entire complexity only after the signing of the SALT II treaty. That is, when the ratifying procedures began. This delayed ignition turned out to be an excellent tactical manoeuvre. The opposition (?showed all) its ammunition already before the start of the ratifying process and the SALT II main advocates--U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and Defence Secretary Harold Brown--could present the treaty in a constructive and polemical way in the Senate, let alone the President who did the same while speaking on TV to the whole nation," went on POLITYKA.

"However, a by no means rhetorical question: 'Will the American nation be better off with or without the treaty?' was the fundamental argument of the SALT II advocates. It is now over 20,000 million dollars that the U.S. taxpayers will save thanks to SALT II that are important here (it was estimated that without SALT II the U.S. will spend 99,000 million dollars on modernization of nuclear weapons in ten years, and 78,000 million dollars with SALT). Of importance is the statement of President Carter who said that it is impossible to avoid Soviet-U.S. competition in the foreseeable period, underlying joint interest in survival and joint view that the survival of one side depends on the survival of the other. It is exactly the competition that makes it necessary to control its most dangerous aspect--the race of nuclear armaments. SALT II is the preliminary step to this control.

"So far, this has been proved in the ratifying debate. That is why it is right to believe that after the statements made by Vance and Brown the administration 'may take a rest'. The situation is like in a court. It is the accusers that must prove that the treaty is unsatisfactory. So far, they have not managed to do this and they do not seem likely to in the future. Therefore, optimism prevails in Washington," says POLITYKA in conclusion.

Correspondent on 'Washington Battle'

AU091645 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 8 Aug 79 p 5 AU

[New York dispatch by permanent correspondent Maciej Slotwinski: "The SALT II Battle in Washington--Chances of Ratification Are Increasing"]

[Excerpts] New York in August--The Senate discussion on implementing the SALT II accord (that discussion has been called a ratification discussion, which is not quite the proper terminology) has been going on in Washington for 3 weeks now and will soon adjourn for congressional vacations. At present two Senate committees--the Foreign Relations and the Armed Services Committees--have continued the so-called hearings by members of the higher chamber. [paragraph continues]

Members of the administration, military officers and "private" persons such as former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, former NATO Supreme Commander Alexander Haig and Admiral Nimitz, who has been retired for years and who was once a member of the U.S. delegation which negotiated SALT I with the Soviet Union, have been asked to state their views on SALT II.

Let us repeat that, on the whole, the 3 weeks of the ratification debate have resulted in a clear advantage for the arguments in favor of the ratification of the SALT II accord, which does not signify, of course, that such fierce opponents of the accord such as Senator Henry Jackson have been thoroughly silenced. It is still too early to be certain about the ultimate outcome of the fall voting in the Senate.

Nevertheless, so far the debate has enabled Senator Alan Cranston (leader of the Democratic majority, responsible for "party discipline") to assert that the Senate's opponents of SALT II were unable to mobilize a sufficiently large measure of opposition against the SALT II accord. Cranston takes the view that at present 12 senators continue to be decidedly against that accord and 35 senators support it. The remaining senators are still undecided, but most of them are slowly beginning to accept the SALT II accord. The senator from California expects that, when the moment of voting arrives, the opponents of the Vienna accord will not be able to mobilize the 34 votes required in order to block the process of ratification.

GDR ENVOY CALLS FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF DISARMAMENT PROPOSALS

LD091508 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1321 GMT 9 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Geneva--The socialist states have submitted specific proposals to all questions on the agenda of the Geneva Disarmament Committee. This was stated by GDR delegation leader Ambassador Dr Gerhard Herder at the committee's session on Thursday. Unfortunately, however, not all opportunities have been utilized in order to make advances towards implementing the work program.

Dr Herder stressed that the signing of the SALT II agreement has been praised in Geneva as an outstanding event in the field of limiting the nuclear arms race. "We concur with the widely expressed view that the results of the SALT talks will have a positive influence on other disarmament talks, above all in the Geneva Disarmament Committee," the GDR representative stressed. This should not serve as an excuse, however, to dispense with talks on nuclear disarmament in the committee.

Dr Herder stressed that the exchange of views on specific questions of ending the nuclear arms race has been given fresh impetus by the socialist states' proposal. This proposal envisaged talks on ending the production of all kinds of nuclear weapons and the gradual reduction of the stocks of them until they are completely eliminated. Although the aim of this proposal is to agree on specific decisions for the preparation of talks on comprehensive nuclear disarmament before the end of this session, this has not yet been achieved. "We regard it as significant that important principles have been discussed during the course of the exchange for talks on nuclear disarmament measures."

In conclusion Dr Herder stressed that the time has come to form a working group to formulate the binding agreements on the time, place and circle of participants at the talks. The numerous suggestions made during the meeting of the disarmament committee should now be put into practice.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON TURKISH TRADE DELEGATION VISIT

Meeting With Carcani

AU091914 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 9 Aug 79 AU

[Text] This morning Adil Carcani, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, received the government trade delegation of the Republic of Turkey led by Teoman Koprululer, minister of commerce. Present at the meeting were Nedin Hoxha, minister of foreign trade, and Reiz Malile, deputy minister of foreign affairs. Metin Karaca, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Turkey to our country, was also present.

Delegation Departure

AU091916 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 9 Aug 79 AU

[Text] The government trade delegation of the Republic of Turkey led by Teoman Koprululer, minister of commerce, left our country today. The delegation was seen off at the airport by Nedin Hoxha, minister of foreign trade; Myrteza Sinoimeri, deputy minister of foreign trade; Justin Papajorgji, director of the Fourth Directorate of the Foreign Affairs Ministry; and others. Also seeing off the delegation were Metin Karaca, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Turkey to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, and other embassy staff.

ATA COMMENTS ON SENATOR JACKSON'S CHINA VISIT

AU091355 Tirana ATA in English 1130 GMT 9 Aug 79 AU

[Text] Tirana, August 9, (ATA)--The news agencies report that upon the personal invitation of Deng Xiaoping, the American politician, Senator Henry Jackson, is on a visit in China. During a press conference upon his arrival in Beijing, Jackson expressed himself of granting the most-favoured-nation trade status to China as well as in favour of the American-Chinese trade agreement. Alongside the meetings with top ranking Chinese officials, the program of the tour of the American senator includes also visits in Inner Mongolia, in the Sinkiang Province, etc.

The visits of such American politicians in China, as well as the cordial receptions accorded them speak of the special relations which are deepening more and more between the Chinese social-imperialists and the American imperialists. Deng Xiaoping and Hua Guofeng clique exploit such visits in the effort of establishing closer relations with the U.S.A. Meanwhile, the top ranking Washington officials, pursuing the American interests, express themselves with great satisfaction for the American position in China, for its continued strengthening. In a recent statement in Beijing, Jackson expressed himself for the establishment of special relations with China in the economic and trade field, because the "Chinese, according to him, have met all the conditions."

Everything goes to show that the Chinese social-imperialists, in their plans to make China an imperialist superpower, continue to find support in American imperialism with which they are strengthening the counterrevolutionary collaboration more and more.

YUGOSLAV DELEGATION FROM KOSOVO ARRIVES IN TIRANA

AU071401 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 6 Aug 79 AU

[Text] A delegation of the Rilindja publication and graphic organization of Kosovo has arrived in Tirana at the invitation of the Directorate of the Book-Film Enterprise. The delegation is led by Rexhep Zogaj, director of the organization. It was met by Gani Keci, director of the Book-Film Enterprise, and other comrades. The Directorate of the Book-Film Enterprise hosted a dinner at the Dajti Hotel in honor of the delegation. Attending were Anastas Kondo, deputy minister of education and culture and chairman of the committee for culture and arts of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, and other comrades. The dinner passed in a cordial and brotherly atmosphere.

A meeting was then held at the Directorate of the Book-Film enterprise during which opinions were exchanged on further cooperation between the two institutions.

AWP ORGAN CALLS FOR FURTHER CONSOLIDATION OF PARTY LEADERSHIP

AU090926 Tirana RRUGA E PARTISE in Albanian issue No 7 Jul 79 pp 5-23 AU

[Article by Hekuran Isai, AWP Politburo member and Central Committee secretary: "Continual Consolidation and Perfection of the Party's Indivisible Leadership Is Decisive for the Destiny of Socialism"]

[Excerpts] The Seventh AWP Congress stressed that the theory and practice of socialism and the life and revolutionary activity of our party have confirmed that only under the party's leadership can the people's regime be strengthened and solidified, the country defended, the socialist economy developed, culture advanced, the new man educated and an uninterrupted march toward communism secured. The congress, elaborating the problem more profoundly, underlined that the party's leadership reflects all facets of the country's life and deals with all problems. The party's leadership is one, an indivisible unit which can be "achieved only when its Marxist-Leninist ideology and policy and its decisions and directives are successfully implemented in the government, economy, culture and the army and when all the state institutions, social organizations and all the cadres and workers are led in all their activities by ideology and policy and those decisions and directives." (Enver Hoxha, "Report at the Seventh AWP Congress," page 92)

It is a fact that successes have been achieved and are being achieved every day in all those directions, thanks to the party's comprehensive and persistent efforts. But as our life is vigorous and dynamic, all our work to further strengthen and perfect the party's leading role should also be vigorous and dynamic. The complete building of socialism and reinforcement of the country's defense constantly presents great, complex and complicated problems. Their solution becomes even more difficult because of the known circumstances under which we build and defend socialism. All facts taken together along with the fulfillment of the great tasks facing us call for continual and particular attention to matters concerning steady consolidation and perfection of the guiding, educating, mobilizing, organizing and leading role of the party organs, grassroot organizations and communists.

1. In the first place, the party secures and constantly strengthens and perfects its leading role in socialism--in the system of the dictatorship of the proletariat--for a steady consolidation and democratization of the dictatorship in struggle against any distortions and manifestations of bureaucracy, liberalism, passivism and formalism in the activity of those who comprise the system.

The dictatorship of the proletariat operates within the framework of every grassroots organization and under its leadership. Therefore, every party organization, even in the remotest village, is bound to work to strengthen the dictatorship.

Experience has shown that in their intentions and efforts to seize the regime from the people and the working class, the enemies have always tried to attack the part in its various aspects and parts so as to weaken and liquidate it and its leading role. They have tried several times to strike the party at its highest leadership but in the face of a leadership with a steel-like Marxist-Leninist unity, as is the unity of our party headed by Comrade Enver Hoxha, they have been destroyed. Under such circumstances, the enemies have also tried other methods and forms of struggle. Thus the experience of some years ago shows that they also used the methods of outflanking, the aim being to initially detach particular sections of the system of the dictatorship of the proletariat from the party's leadership and then lead them against the party. That was what the putschist enemies intended to do in some sectors of ideology, the army and the economy. They tried to do it at the base, the grassroots organization, so as to alter the party's leading role in those sectors.

One of the outflanking methods used by enemies to weaken the party's leadership and seize the regime from the hands of the working class is the distortion of forms and methods of work, organization and direction of the dictatorship of the proletariat and the introduction of bourgeois-revisionist forms and methods. Therefore, the party, proceeding from its experience, advises us to be vigilant because there may crop up sugarcoated anti-proletarian bodies and methods of work which may corrode the dictatorship of the proletariat from within and reduce it to an empty shell. Even a body built upon healthy criteria might gradually change, if those criteria are violated in the course of implementation.

Let us take the example of technical councils attached to enterprises. Their creation was based upon healthy criteria. But what happened later? Distoring the criteria upon which they were built, in a number of enterprises the councils began taking upon themselves responsibilities and functions to which they were not entitled. From one directorate they established two. In his speech on control by the workers, Comrade Enver Hoxha criticized those manifestations. Similar phenomena were also noted in some pedagogical councils set up in schools. They had turned from a consultative body into an executive one. To strengthen the management of state organs in the cooperative agricultural units, the party instructed that people's councils should also be set up in the united agricultural cooperatives. That was imperative. However, the party cannot reconcile the practice of some people's councils being turned into formal bodies, as in the case of some united cooperatives where everything has been concentrated in the hands of the executive committee of the people's council of the united cooperative. All the village people's councils are entitled to is to issue certificates of good behavior or to deal only with measures to protect threshing grounds from fire.

The enemy of the party and people, Abdyl Kellezi, did not change the name of the cost accounting system, but he tried to alter its substance so that the cost accounting system applied by our party in the future would have existed only in name as such. It is known that the Soviet revisionists had criticized the cost accounting system applied in Stalin's time because it allegedly lacked material incentive. Thus they introduced economic reforms based on profits and the so-called full cost accounting system within the enterprises, for enterprises themselves, branches of the economy and even regions. It was those very trends that enemy Abdyl Kellezi intended to encourage, including the question of economic independence through the cost accounting system, independent planning, application of the profit system, and so forth.

The same thing can also be said about the intentions of the enemies of the party to turn certai. organs of the dictatorship of the proletriat into formal bodies which have no functions. If the establishment of one directorate after another utside the ministries had been tolerated, it would have reduced the role of the ministries to the simple role of adviser.

The consolidation of state organs is and should be one of the fundamental tasks of the grassroots organizations and party forums. By increasing their vigilance and opposing manifestations of liberalism and bureaucracy, the grassroot organizations and party forums enable the state organs to effectively accomplish their tasks in the fields of economy, defense, education, culture, and so forth. State organs are the right hand of the party. They should be controlled and assisted. However, the grassroots organization and party forums are dutybound to exercise control and provide help so that state decisions should fully comply with the line and directives of the party. They should also insure the implementation of these decisions and secure the role of communists in that respect because the source of these decisions as well lies in the decisions of the party.

2. A qualified party leadership in its comprehensive work for improving the organization and management of the economy on the part of respective state and economic organs and fullfilling the tasks of the plan in every branch and sector of the economy by every enterprise and agricultural cooperative has been and remains the decisive factor.

The party has always devoted appropriate importance to this matter. The continual growth of this role has enabled us to have a strong, dynamic and stable economy which is successfully facing the stringent imperialist-revisionist blockade and the effect of the deep crisis which has gripped the world.

Despite the difficulties created by the hostile activity of the Chinese revisionists who arbitrarily and unilaterally broke all the economic agreements and contracts with our country, the results of 1978 and of the first half of 1979 are higher than the results achieved in the first 2 years of the [current] 5-year plan. Nevertheless, there still exist organs and organizations which do not properly understand the situation and the blockade. There are some who say that they understand the blockade yet their demands for labor power, raw materials and imported materials are occasionally the same as in the past past. Do those people understand the situation who turn out poor quality production, who utilize only 70 percent of the capacity of installations and leave hundreads of pieces of equipment in warehouses unused and, on the other hand, who demand new machinery to be improved? If one is aware of the new situation, then he should correlate his efforts with the situation.

In socialism, inflation is nonexistent because of a planned economy and because demand and supply stand in harmony. To preserve this harmony, plans must be completely fulfilled. But this is being neglected. If plans are not fulfilled, difficulties crop up and the signs of inflations begin and its phenomena follow. At the ninth party Central Committee plenum Comrade Enver Hoxha stressed: "It is known that crises and the resulting destructive phenomena are unknown to the true socialist countries like Albania, because of their nature. But this is not an a priori and once and for all guaranteed immunity, as many frivolous people think. Whether we are or are not immune to the particular phenomena of the crisis depends on us.

Enterprises exist which should emerge with profits but sometimes end with a loss. The state grants credits to agricultural cooperatives to encourage production growth. But if the cooperative fails to invest the credit in the sphere of production as effectively as possible and, instead, uses the credit to pay the members of the cooperative for their working days, then the cooperative not only fails to provide for production but, moreover, the state will again have to provide products to the cooperativists.

Accurate implementation of socialist relations in production requires that all managing organizations, wherever they operate, should play an efficient leading role and constantly improve it in solving economic problems. Failure to do this in the conditions of our planned economy then means that the defects of one organization or sector would affect the work of others.

The fulfillment of the tasks in the economy requires firmer organization and control. In the first place, every party organization must measure its ideopolitical and organizational work with the fulfillment of its tasks. This does not mean sliding into economics. Our plans personify the policy of our party. Their fulfillment relates to the cause of the building of socialism, reinforcement of our country's defense, consolidation of socialism in Albania and the intensification of our struggle against the bourgeoisie and revisionism. Under the current circumstances, the feat of our party has historical, national and international importance.

3. Party organs and organizations must evaluate the efforts regarding the study of both current and prospective problems in a more effective way and consider it as an important factor for increasing and improving their leading role.

The party organ and organization should always see deeper and even further. To be able to guide in a scientific manner in all the fields or gans and organizations mentioned previously the party organs and organization should draw correct conclusions and define clear tasks. The right conclusions, the party teaches us, can be drawn by analyzing and studying the situation and problems in both their positive and negative aspects, and this is drawn the future tasks. Because of inadequate study, uniformity is frequently noticed in both conclusion drawing and task defining, including unsparing talk and general activity without any appropriate result. Thus the problem remains either unsolved or is solved but with many difficulties and gaps.

4. As the only leading force in our country, the party firmly holds in its hands the destinies of the revolution in general and advances every victory achieved in any sector of our country in particular.

In that respect the party has always kept in mind the fact that it is neither easy nor simple to preserve, consolidate and further advance a success which has been achieved. But there exist certain cadres, organs and organizations who think that thesis is related only to issues of great import and mainly with policy in general. Thus they forget that our victories as a whole are made up of the sum of the victories achieved little by little in all spheres of life. Therefore, what happens is that when it comes to preserving and advancing what has been achieved they fail to take the necessary measures.

Generally, growth is a characteristic of our country. We do not tolerate concessions in our victories. We secure and consolidate them, take measures to achieve new successes and so forth. That has been so on a nationwide scale and will remain so. But the party demands that it should be ever better in every cell, sector and direction, because at times that is actually not the case. Great successes have been achieved in the struggle against beliefs in religion. However, there are some people who still attend former holy places. That shows that the effort in the struggle against religion has not been waged steadily enough. Some people believe that religion is liquidated by closing the church and the mosque alone. No, religion is eliminated gradually by political and ideological work and by fulfilling the tasks for creating the material conditions. The irrigation system has eliminated the prayer, "O God, send us rain." Progress made in the field of medicine, both in expansion and quality, has made several prayers, especially the prayer "O God, give me health," unnecessary. The grain assured from home production has eliminated the prayer "O God, may the grain grow," and so forth.

The party has waged the struggle against bureaucracy and its manifestations and the great successes achieved in it are known. However, we notice that in some cadres the manifestations of bureaucracy have changed but only in form, method and style of work. Many requests are made without even a book record number. Many meetings are held and, to avoid them appearing as so many, some of them are labeled meetings, whereas others are named seminars, comparisons of performance, consultations and so forth. Some have cultivated the wrong opinion that everything can be solved by meetings, consultations and calls for interviews. Youth has waged a fierce struggle against alien manifestations in both appearance and behavior. But, here and there, foolish youths still appear, who use vulgar expressions, scream in the streets and so forth.

5. Safeguarding the masses [participation] in every action is of great political, ideological and practical importance and value in the party's method of work concerning the struggle against immoderation, exaggeration and minimalization, which lead to deviation from the party's line. The value of safeguarding the masses is clearly expressed in the philosophy of the people when it notes: "Do not make a fly look like a bull and a bull like a fly; everything has its limit."

The party evaluates both theory and practice. It strongly bases its line, general policy, directives, decisions and guidance on Marxist-Leninist theory and also on our conditions and revolutionary practice. We should be more aware of the actual practice of our party.

Naturally, practice should not be mended to theory like a patch, that is, in the form we so frequently hear about it, because "that is also the case with us." We say that because although the forms of education are alright and the meetings of organizations are being held regularly, it happens, occasionally, that it is precisely where those forms and meetings are in order that we find that economic and military problems are not in order and so forth.

Studies, reports, theses and announcements take place and publications are printed, but in that respect also dimension must be observed. One writes a 250-page book about sausages with a circulation of a few hundred copies, whereas less is written about wheat. One undertakes studying about one crop alone but does nothing about other crops.

The party leads in everything and the leadership is realistic, tangible, theoretical and practical. Everything, every action and every opinion, should be within the framework of the laws, the line and the policy of the party. The party and Comrade Enver advise us to judge our activity with a critical eye and to compare every action as to what extent and how much it responds to the implementation of the party's policy. The party's work is scientific. The party tolerates no formalism, voluminosity and empriicism.

BRIEFS

AUSTRIAN JOURNALISTS' VISIT--Austrian television reporter Renate Erich and cameraman Kurt Brazda recently arrived in our country at the invitation of the Albanian Committee for Cultural and Friendly Relations With Foreign Countries. During their stay in Albania they will film various aspects of life in our country and prepare another television film. Renate Erich and Kurt Brazda had a meeting with the chairman of the Albanian Committee for Cultural and Friendly Relations With Foreign Countries, Javer Malo. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 8 Aug 79 AU]

SWEDISH FRIENDSHIP GROUP'S VISIT--A group of young people from the Swedish-Albanian Friendship Society and member of the friendship society (Serge Epstein) recently arrived in Albania at the invitation of the Albanian Committee for Cultural and Friendly Relations With Foreign Countries. They are visiting work and production centers and cultural-artistic institutions. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 8 Aug 79 AU]

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON AFGHAN FOREIGN MINISTER SHAH WALI VISIT

Mladenov Sofia Dinner Toast

AU091545 Sofia BTA in English 0810 GMT 9 Aug 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, August 9, (BTA)--Stressing the new stage which Bulgaro-Afghan relations entered in the wake of the April revolution in Afghanistan, Foreign Ministers Petur Maldenov and Shah Wali expressed conviction that their present meeting would make a substantial contribution to the ties of friendship and cooperation between Bulgaria and Afghanistan. In their toast speeches delivered late last night at the dinner Mr Mladenov gave for Dr Shah Wali, they devoted substantial place to the foreign political course of their countries.

The two ministers hailed the signing of the Soviet-U.S. strategic arms limitation treaty as an [word indistinct] essential to peace in the world.

"Naturally we close our eyes to the obstacles put up by reactionary forces everywhere on the road to peace and social progress. Acting hand in hand, imperialism, Maoism and the reactionary forces challenge detente and disarmament, fanning up hotbeds of tension and conflicts, interfering in a most flagrant manner in the internal affairs of sovereign states, intimidating mankind with the horror of a thermonuclear war" said Mr Petur Mladenov. The Bulgarian foreign minister spoke also of Bulgaria's Balkan policy. He stressed the prime significance attached to it and the sustained efforts Bulgaria is making to strengthen the positions of peace and security, understanding and cooperation in the Balkans to build up lasting relations of friendship with all her neighbors.

The minister of foreign affairs of Afghanistan said that the principles of independence, national sovereignty, territorial integrity, equality between states, noninterference in internal affairs of foreign states and the promotion of cooperation between countries with different social systems underlay the foreign policy of his country. "Unfortunately" he went on "reactionary and ultra-left forces aided and abetted by the international reaction continue to meddle in the home affairs of Afghanistan." Dr Shah Wali stressed that Afghanistan supported the struggle of the international workers' movement and that it was the wish of Afghanistan to develop friendly relations with the socialist countries headed by the Soviet Union.

Arrival in Ruse

AU091920 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 9 Aug 79 AU

[Text] Dr Shah Wali, Politburo member and secretary of the Afghan People's Democratic Party, deputy prime minister and foreign minister of Afghanistan, who is visiting Bulgaria, has arrived in Ruse. Dr Shah Wali and the officials accompanying him met Petur Petrov, first secretary of the Ruse Okrug party committee, and Kiril Dochev, chairman of the Ruse Okrug People's Council Executive Committee. The guests were acquainted with the Okrug's socioeconomic development and with the tasks which the Okrug party organization is facing in connection with the 11th BCP Congress programs.

The Afghan guests also visited the Georgi Dimitrov plant for the production of agricultural machines.

FILIPOV, STANISHEV MEET SWISS LABOR PARTY OFFICIAL

AU091913 Sofia BTA in English 1835 GMT 9 Aug 79 AU

[Text] Varna, August 9 (BTA)--Today Mr Grisha Filipov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CC of the BCP, and Mr Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the CC of the BCP, met Mr Armand Magnin, secretary general of the Swiss Labor Party, who is on holiday in Bulgaria at the invitation of the CC of the BCP.

Information was exchanged during the talks about the topical tasks being solved now by the two parties, about the political, economic and social situation in the two countries, and on some questions of the international situation and the international communist and worker's movement.

On behalf of their parties Mr Grisha Filipov and Mr Armand Magnin made a high assessment of the Soviet-U.S. strategic assault weapons limitation treaty, which was signed in Vienna recently, and emphasized that the struggle for reducing international tension, for consolidating peace in Europe and in the world, is one of the major tasks of the communist and workers' parties.

Satisfaction was expressed with the relations existing between the Bulgarian Communist Party and the Swiss Labour Party, and the determination of the two parties was expressed to work actively towards consolidating the unity of the international communist and workers' movement on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and international solidarity.

SOVIET NAVAL DETACHMENT TO VISIT VARNA 10 AUGUST

AU081830 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 8 Aug 79 AU

[Text] A detachment of Soviet naval ships under the command of Adm Nikolay Khovrin, commander of the Red Banner Black Sea Fleet, will pay a 4-day official visit to Varna on 10 August. The Soviet sailors will participate in the celebration devoted to the day of the Navy of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

BRIEFS

VARNA-ODESSA BUSLINE--The Soviet enterprise (?Sovtransaktor) has organized a Varna-Odessa busline. The first buses on this line have left from the respective cities with Bulgarian and Soviet passengers. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1330 GMT 7 Aug 79 AU]

ECONOMIC COOPERATION WITH HUNGARY--On 6 August Bulgaria and Hungary signed an agreement on developing economic and scientific-technical cooperation for the period of 1981-1985. The document envisages expanding various areas of the two countries' trade exchange, especially of chemical products. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 6 Aug 79 AU]

TRICHKOV MEETS TANZANIA MINISTER--On 8 August, Krustyu Trichkov, BCP Central Committee Politburo candidate member and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, received Cleopa Msuya, Tanzania's minister of industries and chairman of the Tanzanian part of the Bulgarian Tanzanian Committee on Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation. The Tanzanian minister expressed gratitude for the economic assistance rendered to Tanzania by the Bulgarian Government. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0930 GMT 8 Aug 79 AU]

UGANDAN DELEGATION DEPARTS--The Uganda delegation led by Ateker Ajalu, vice president of the State Council and minister of regional cooperation, which visited Bulgaria at the invitation of the State Council, departed from Bulgaria today. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0930 GMT 8 Aug 79 AU]

BENIN TU DELEGATION VISIT--Sofia August 7 (BTA)--A delegation of the National Union of the Benin Trade Unions led by Mr Kpodjedjo Maxim, [name as received] the financial chief of the union, had talks here today with a delegation of the Central Council of the Bulgarian Trade Unions led by Mr Georgi Borgov, secretary of the Central Council of the Trade Unions. The two delegations' leaders informed each other of the activity their trade union organizations and the life of workers in the two countries. Mr Kpodjedjo Maxim spoke about the struggle of Benin workers against imperialism and neocolonialism and about the trade union unity on the continent. The Benin delegation arrived here yesterday. [Text] [Sofia BTA in English 1330 GMT 7 Aug 79 AU]

DYULGEROV VISIT TO ITALIAN CP CC--Petur Dyulgerov, BCP Central Committee secretary and Organizational Department head, had meetings and talks at the Italian Communist Party Central Committee with [name indistinct], head of the Italian Communist Party Central Committee International Relations Department. Opinions on questions of mutual interest were exchanged in a friendly atmosphere. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 6 Aug 79 AU]

AMNESTY FOR WOMEN AND MINORS--Sofia, August 9, (BTA)--In the International Year of the Child, the State Council of Bulgaria has issued a decree whereby an amnesty is granted to all women, expectant mothers and mothers of children up to three years of age, serving prison sentences and to minors. [sentence as received] [Text] [Sofia BTA in English 0835 GMT 9 Aug 79 AU]

BULGARIAN HYDROGRAPHIC SHIP COMPLETED--The first Bulgarian hydrographic ship "Vit", constructed in the Brugas "Iliya Boyadzhiev" shipyard, was festively commissioned in Ruse. The ship will be used for guaranteeing the navigation safety of all vessels sailing in the Bulgarian part of the Danube River. [Sofia Rabotnichesko DELO in Bulgarian 4 Aug 79 p 2 AU]

NEW TELECOMMUNICATIONS CENTER PLANNED--A new national telecommunications center will be constructed in Sofia. It will facilitate the implementation of mono and stereo programs, as well as three television channels and other information services. [Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO 2 Aug 79 p 6 AU]

EXTENSION ON ROMANIAN SALE OF GASOLINE TO CZECHOSLOVAK TOURISTS

LD091833 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 9 Aug 79 LD

[Text] We shall now repeat an announcement of the governmental Committee for Foreign Tourism of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic:

After further negotiations with the relevant bodies of the Socialist Republic of Romania, the Czechoslovak governmental authorities have succeeded in extending the time limit for the supplies of fuel to Czechoslovak motorists on the Romanian territory until 31 August 1979.

Until this date Romanian tourist offices will continue to sell fuel vouchers to Czechoslovak motorists at the border crossings, in Bucharest, and also in the following towns: Constanta, Cluj, Suceava, Timisoara, Brasov, Iais, Bacau, Craiova.

The vouchers will be sold for Romanian currency at the current rate valid for foreign nationals in Romania, and Czechoslovak tourists are obliged to prove that they have legally acquired the Romanian currency.

The governmental Committee for Foreign Tourism further informs Czechoslovak motorists that on leaving Romania, the Romanian border authorities will allow the export of up to only 10 liters of gasoline per vehicle; gasoline in excess of this will be siphoned off, without reimbursement, by the authorities.

The insuring of fuel supplies until 31 August 1979 makes it possible for Czechoslovak citizens who have booked accomodation in Romania through Czechoslovak travel offices, and who are intending to travel by private vehicle, to time the start of their trip in such a way as to return by 31 August 1979.

Czechoslovak citizens who have booked their accomodation in Romania through Czechoslovak tourist offices are advised by the government Committee for Foreign Tourism not to travel by car to Romania.

The appropriate Czechoslovak bodies continue to insure transit via Yugoslav territory for those Czechoslovak citizens who wish to spend their holiday in the Bulgarian People's Republic, using their own car. These people must hold a valid Czechoslovak passport without an exit permit endorsement. Czechoslovak finance institutions will be selling, without the foreign currency allowance, the necessary amount of dinars for transit through Yugoslavia.

VISIT OF ETHIOPIAN TRADE UNION DELEGATION REPORTED

LD091940 Prague CTK in English 1522 GMT 9 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Prague--The observance of the principles of sovereignty, territorial integrity and inviolability of borders is necessary for peace in the Horn of Africa [according to] a communique issued by the All-Ethiopia Trade Union delegation led by its chairman Mulugeta Yimer and a delegation of the Czechoslovak Central Council of Trade Unions at the end of the Ethiopian delegation's visit.

Both sides stressed the necessity of suppressing all forms of racial discrimination and apartheid in Africa. They expressed solidarity with the national liberation struggle of Zimbabwe and Namibia and condemned numerous provocation and armed attacks by the racists aginst Angola, Mozambique and other African states.

The two trade union organizations support the just fight of the Arab people of Palestine and the working people of Latin America, and condemn the Chinese aggression against Vietnam and Chinese provocations against the Vietnamese people. Both sides welcomed the victory of the people of Kampuchea, the popular revolution in Iran and the revolutionary changes in Afghanistan and Cambodia. They appreciated the conclusion of the SALT II treaty between the Soviet Union and the U. S.

The All-Ethiopia Trade Union and the Czechoslovak Trade Union will develop mutually advantageous cooperation. Czechoslovakia will help Ethiopia with the construction of a trade union school. Both trade unions will participate in the activities of the World Federation of Trade Unions and strive for the strengthening of relations between trade unions with different orientations.

The three-member Ethiopian delegation left here on Thursday [9 August].

KABRHELOVA RECEIVES VIETNAM WOMEN'S UNION DELEGATION

LD092140 Prague CTK in English 1909 GMT 9 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Prague--A delegation of the Union of Vietnamese Women was received here on Thursday by chairman of the Czechoslovak Women's Union Marie Kabrhelova. They discussed the activities and tasks of the women's movements in the two countries. The Vietnamese delegation, headed by member of the Vietnamese Women's Union Central Committee Vu Thi Hong, appreciated Czechoslovakia's assistance in the building of socialism in Vietnam, as well as the actions of solidarity of the Czechoslovak people with the people of Vietnam.

YUGOSLAVIA'S TANJUG NOTES LOWER WHEAT YIELDS IN CSSR

LD100950 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0828 GMT 10 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Prague--The harvesting of wheat and other cereals is in full swing in Czechoslovakia. The earlier assumptions that yields per hectare will be much lower than last year were confirmed with greater degree of certainty as soon as the harvest started. In a television discussion last night on this year's crops, one of the participants said that wheat and other cereals gathered this year may be expected to be 25 to 40 percent lower. Assuming that it was more likely that yields will be 40 percent lower, the participant in the discussion said that Czechoslovakia will have to import up to 4 million tons of cereals. This would be the highest import of bread cereals in the past few years. Imports were lowest last year, when a record amount of over 10 million tons of cereals was harvested.

JAKES, JANIK VISIT CENTRAL SLOVAK REGION

LD092306 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1030 GMT 9 Aug 79 LD

[Test] Milos Jakes, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, and Jan Janik, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, are familiarizing themselves today with the development of agriculture and progress of the harvest in the Central Slovak Region. Together with Josef Nagr, federal minister of agriculture and food, and Jan Janovic, minister of agriculture and food, as well as representatives of the party and public life of the Central Slovak Region, they will visit the Lucenec and Martin districts today.

BRIEFS

DEPARTING BANGLADESH AMBASSADOR--On 6 August V. David, deputy chairman of the CSSR Federal Assembly and chairman of the Chamber of People, received Abdul Muntaquim Choudhury, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of Bangladesh to the CSSR, in connection with the latter's concluding his diplomatic mission in Czechoslovakia. [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 7 Aug 79 p 2 AU] Jaroslav Khizka, first deputy minister of foreign affairs, received in Prague today Abdul Muntaquim Choudhury, the ambassador of Bangladesh, in connection with termination of his diplomatic mission in Czechoslovakia. [Text] [Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1300 GMT 8 Aug 79 LD]

SYRIAN CONSTRUCTION AGREEMENT--An agreement on economic and (technical) cooperation has been signed by representatives of the Syrian general energy organization and the Czechoslovak foreign trade corporation, Strojexport, in Damascus. Czechoslovakia will participate in the expansion of plants for ferroconcrete constuction worth $300 million. [Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1530 GMT 8 Aug 79 LD]

HARVEST PROGRESS IN CZECH LANDS--Almost 81 percent of winter barley and 10.9 percent of wheat were harvested in the Czech lands by 1 August. [Prague ZEMEDELSKE NOVINY in Czech 5 Aug 79 p 1 AU]

STORM DAMAGES REPORT--The windstorm and torrential rain in a large part of West Slovakia on 4 August have caused considerable damages to the fields and buildings. No damages have been reported from Central Slovakia and only slight damage was reported in East Slovakia. In Komarno District, plastic hothouses were destroyed on 100 hectares; the damages are estimated at Kcs 50 million. The crop damage to tobacco, vegetables and fruit was estimated at 30-45 percent. In Galanta District, 30-50 percent of the corn for grain and corn for silage was damaged, and 20-25 percent of the hemp and sugar beet crop was damaged. Damages in Nitra District are estimated at Kcs 100 million; they affect mostly livestock production premises, vineyards, corn and sunflower crops and plastic hothouses. In Topolcany District the hops cultures and provisional grain storage facilities were particularly damaged. In Senice District the storm damaged grain and corn for silage. In Trnava District, the hops cultures have been partly damaged and in Bojnicky the damages to lentils and grain crops are estimated at Kcs 3 million. [Bratislava ROLNICKE NOVINY in Slovak 7 Aug 79 pp 1,2 AU]

GAS LIQUEFACTION PROJECT--A liquefaction project with the capacity of 5,000 cubic meters of liquefied natural gas, costing Kcs 134 million, is being built near the Duslo chemical combine in Sa, Slovakia. [Bratislava SMENA in Slovak 3 Aug 79 p 3 AU]

SLIAC AIR TRAFFIC RESUMPTION--Regular air traffic to and from Sliac will be fully resumed on 27 August. [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 4 Aug 79 p 2 AU]

PLAN FULFILLMENT FIGURES--Industrial enterprises in the South Moravian Region fulfilled their production targets by 49.2 percent in the first 6 months of the year. Of 108 enterprises, 59 succeeded in fulfilling their planned tasks by 51 percent or more, and 29 enterprises did not fulfill their plans. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 4 Aug 79 p 2 AU]

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS HOLDS MEETING 9 AUGUST

LD091900 Budapest MTI in English 1725 GMT 9 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, August 9 (MTI)--The Hungarian Council of Ministers held a session on Thursday [9 August].

Deputy Prime Minister Jozsef Marjai reported on the Hungarian visit and discussions of Ivan Vasiliyevich Arkhipov, deputy chairman of the Soviet Council of Ministers. The Hungarian Council of Ministers approvingly took note of the report.

Istvan Huszar, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, reported on his official visit to the United States of America. The government took note of the account with approval.

[The] government examined the process of execution so far of the austerity measures affecting the state budget. The measures stipulate a considerable cut in expenditures in spheres like staff management, energy consumption in public buildings, roads, in the use of state-owned passenger-cars, official trips abroad, as well as in the expenditures involving various central and local functions, office equipment and the issue of different pamphlets, [and] publications. The government took further supplementary measures for rational and thrifty management at public organs and institutions. It instructed the leaders of ministries and national authorities to consistently implement these provisions at a faster pace and to supervise them strictly.

The Council of Ministers approved a suggestion put forward by the communication and post minister about the introduction of speed limit on highways. According to the provision, the maximum speed on motor roads will be 100 kms per hour, while on other main national highways cars can travel maximum at 80 kms per hour. This provision will come into effect on August 12.

The Council of Ministers adopted a report presented by the chairman of the Central Control Commission about a national survey conducted over the organization and operation of agricultural production systems as well as about the examination into the implementation of individual provisions of the Public Education Act.

Thereafter the government took up other matters.

NEW ENERGY SAVING MEASURES EXPLAINED

LD091853 Budapest MTI in English 1735 GMT 9 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, August 9 (MTI)--Several new legal regulations have been introduced in Hungary to promote a more thrifty management with electric energy.

One of them orders that electric energy may be used for heating a locality only if no other heating facility exists nor can it be established economically, to produce the permitted degree of temperature. This does not apply to already existing equipments in flats, buildings and other premises, if the establishment or substitution of heating systems with other kind of energy carriers would require extensive construction work. Heating based on electricity in a newly built house (?will mainly) be in the form of electric heat-accumulator stoves.

Prohibited during the peak consumption period is the use of an electric heating device of higher than 1.5 kilowatt output. The lower limit before was 2 kilowatts. Exceptions are the heating devices which were already in operation before the order came into force.

Periodic cuts have been ordered in public lighting, shop-windows and advertisement lights. Wherever two luminous sources are mounted in the same public lighting fixture, one must be switched off for half-night operation at 2200 hrs instead of 2400 hrs as earlier. Public lighting will be reduced in resort areas with insignificant road traffic outside the holiday season, that is, generally from October 13 to April 15.

Show-window lights must be reduced to half intensity when the shop closes, but not later than 2000 hrs. At 2200 hrs they must be dimmed to an extent which satisfied the public and property safety demands; advertisement lights have to be switched off at 2200 hrs. The same time as the half-night public lighting, the luminous signboards of clinics, pharmacies and railway terminals will keep their lights on all night.

There are new regulations for temperature in public buildings, fixed at an average 22 degrees centigrade with a tolerance range of plus or minus 2 degrees but allowing for differentiated consideration; the limit for creches, infant wards, intensive departments, ambulance stations, sick-wards and medical consultation rooms is 22 degrees centigrade and that for hotel and hospital bathrooms and shower-stalls is 24 degrees centigrade.

NEW DEPUTY FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER APPOINTED

LD091826 Budapest MTI in English 1724 GMT 9 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, August 9 (MTI)--The Hungarian Council of Ministers has appointed Janos Vas as deputy foreign trade minister.

ARRIVAL OF ETHOPIAN TRADE UNION DELEGATION REPORTED

LD091943 Budapest MTI in English 1730 GMT 9 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, August 9 (MTI)--Led by President Mulugeta Yimer, a delegation of the all-Ethiopian trade unions (AETU) arrived Thursday in Budapest to meet an invitation of the Central Council of Hungarian trade unions. At the talks which started today afternoon at the CCTU headquarters, the Hungarian delegation is headed by Jozsef Timmer, secretary of the CCTU.

ACZEL, HUSZAR RECEIVE SENIOR CUBAN OFFICIAL

LD100922 Budapest MTI in English 0608 GMT 10 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, August 9, (MTI)--Gyorgy Aczel, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, Thursday received in Parliament Perez Gonzalez, deputy prime minister of the Cuban Republic, who is spending his holidays in Hungary.

The meeting was attended also by Istvan Huszar, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and president of the National Planning Office, and by Miguel Angel Reguero, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Budapest Cuban Embassy.

WARSAW REPORTS GIEREK'S ARRIVAL IN KIEV 7 AUGUST

LD071302 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 7 Aug 79 LD

[Stankiewicz dispatch from Kiev]

[Excerpts] This is Kiev. An hour ago a plane landed at the airport near the capital of the Soviet Ukraine bringing on a short friendly visit Edward Gierek, the first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee. The Polish leader was welcomed by Vladimir Shcherbitskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Ukraine, and other official personalities of the Ukrainian SSR. After the welcoming ceremony at the airport, after the band had played the national anthems of Poland, Soviet Union and Ukrainian Republic, Comrade Gierek accompanied by the hosts went to tour the famous institute of electric welding named after Professor Paton. As I send this report, a meeting between Comrade Edward Gierek and Ukrainian scientists is in progress at the Professor Paton Institute. The program of the Polish leader's visit to Kiev includes a visit to [word indistinct] Lenin Museum.

REPLACEMENTS MADE IN MINISTRY OF POWER INDUSTRY

Appointment of New Minister

LD091845 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 9 Aug 79 LD

[Text] The Council of State, at the behest of the chairman of the Council of Ministers, has appointed Zbigniew Bartosiewicz to the post of minister of power industry and atomic energy, recalling from the post Andrzej Szozda. Zbigniew Bartosiewicz was born in 1932 and studied at the Gdansk Technical University. Recently he occupied the post of under secretary of state in the Ministry of Heavy and Agricultural Machines Industry.

Appointment of Under Secretaries

LD091846 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 9 Aug 79 LD

[Text] The chairman of the Council of Ministers, at the behest of the minister of power industry and atomic energy, has appointed Dr Lechoslaw Gruszczynski to the post of under-secretary of state to the first deputy minister of power industry and atomic energy, and Jerzy Wojtowiecki to the post of under secretary of state in the Ministry of Power Industry and Atomic Energy.

The chairman of the Council of Ministers, at the behest of the minister of power industry and atomic energy, has recalled Boleslaw Bartoszek from the post of under secretary of state in the Ministry of Power Industry and Atomic Energy.

REPORTAGE ON GIEREK VISIT TO KROSNO VOIVODSHIP

Beginning of Tour

LD092140 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1300 GMT 9 Aug 79 LD

[Excerpts] Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, has gone today to Krosno Voivodship to look at the achievements and main socioeconomic problems of the region.

Warmly welcomed, he began his visit in one of the largest industrial enterprises in the Carpathian Region, the Stomil rubber industry plant in Sanok.

After visiting Stomil, Edward Gierek went to the locality of (?Gisno), where he met a group of foresters. About 500,000 cubic meters of timber are [word indistinct] here annually.

The next stage in the visit by the first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee was the folk architecture museum in Sanok. This is one of the oldest open-air museums in the country, visited by more than 100,000 people annually.

Address to Farmers

LD092142 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 9 Aug 79 LD

[Text] In the course of his visit to Krosno Voivodship Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, spoke to farmers and agricultural service workers employed in harvest work. Edward Gierek said among other things that the production situation in agriculture created by unfavorable atmospheric conditions at the beginning of the year, and by long-lasting spring drought, demands increased efforts from farmers and from the entire national economy.

The Central Committee of the party, said Edward Gierek, attaches great importance to initiatives and actions undertaken after the 15th plenum in parishes and villages. Efforts towards careful gathering without losses of all crops from fields and meadows, the accumulation of the greatest possible amount of fodder, the use of straw and other similar refuse to this end, are of great importance. There is also need this year to develop on a larger scale the production of silage, which is on the whole supported by the good yield of root vegetables and green fodder.

Farms in Krosno and Przemysl Voivodships can do a lot to achieve this objective. Climatic conditions of our country particularly favor the development of cattle breeding. Favorable economic conditions have also been created for farms which are increasing cattle breeding. The point is to use these conditions to the utmost. The immediate task in this field is the preparation for further breeding of calves, heifers and cows. We must not allow a reduction of good breeding material. In every parish actions should be undertaken to implement the cattle breeding program.

It is necessary, said Edward Gierek, even now to begin gathering proper reserves of potatoes, vegetables and fruit for the needs of the home market and for processing. Good use of raw materials produced by agriculture should be the aim of farmers, workers of purchasing organizations and the food industry. There is also a need for careful preparation of the soil for the sowing of grain and other crops. Everything should be done to insure conditions for higher yields of crops next year. Edward Gierek stressed the importance of Polish farmers today. The society sees and appreciates their efforts, and the state gives them increasing help.

At the conclusion of his stay in Krosno Voivodship the first secretary of the Central Committee also met the secretariat of the voivodship party committee, and was acquainted with the current economic problems of Podkarpacie Region.

GOVERNMENT SPOKESMAN OUTLINES ECONOMIC TASKS FOR 1979

LD091806 Warsaw PAP in English 1706 GMT 9 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 9 Aug, PAP--The government's spokesman, Vice-Minister Wlodzimierz Janiurek, in a (?statement) for PAP said i.a.:

"The main aim and a guiding principle of the government is to favorably conclude the crucial tasks of the 1979 plan. This is the central issue in all actions related to the development of economy and conditions of life of citizens. The character and level of intensity of objective obstacles such as changes of weather and sways in world markets are changeable but this year saw them [words indistinct]. Particular concern is attached to the implementation of basic social aims of the policy (?pursued) by the [word indistinct] government, the development of food economy and market's supply in basic foodstuffs and the necessary assistance to the agriculture. Priority [words indistinct] assigned to such tasks as an appropriate and smooth harvest of grain and roots, a reduction of losses in processing and storing as much as possible. To this should be added a whole complex of issues concerning food economy and animal husbandry.

"A big stress in the plan of government's work has been laid on other important social aims with housing construction among them and on the betterment of the situation in the field of health protection and social (?welfare). In line with a resolution of the 7th Congress of the PUWP 1,525 thousand flats will be constructed in the present five-year period.

"Special attention was devoted to the levelling of shortcomings in the industrial production during the last severe winter. For the first six months the growth of industrial production was only 0.6 percent as compared to analogous period of the last year. We witnessed certain improvement in the implementation of export tasks and in the production of industrial articles destined to cover the needs of internal market. In foreign trade Poland noted in July an acceleration of turnover in all directions.

"The remaining six months will be marked by bigger efforts on the part of producers to increase supplies of marketables and improve the services for the population. In terms of foreign trade which now, to a major extent, determines a favorable implementation of the overall socio-economic tasks the government will focus its attention on those issues which are related to the intensification of export and the increase of state's foreign currency revenues. An important place in the work of the government will be assigned to the draft plan and budget for 1980 as well as to shaping in ministries, agglomerations, economic organizations and among their crews an appropriate understanding of chief development tasks.

"The government's actions in the second half of this year are so tailored as to use the time separating us from the 8th congress of the party in the best possible way and thus to create the economy and the society conditions which will allow to welcome the highest forum of the party with good results and presentation of the constructive programmes for future."

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON CEAUSESCU TOUR OF COUNTIES

Speech at Gorj Rally

AU091256 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1145 GMT 9 Aug 79 AU

[Text of speech by President Nicolae Ceausescu at 9 August mass rally in Rovinari, Gorj County--live]

[Text] Dear comrades and friends: To begin with I would like to extend warm greetings and best wishes to you, all those present at this big mass rally, the miners of Gorj coal basin and all Gorj County inhabitants, on behalf of the party Central Committee, the State Council, the government and me personally. [applause, cheers]

We are paying a working visit to the Gorj coal basin and the country's two energy centers, on Miners Day. [applause, cheers, chants] As is well known, the celebration of Miners Day at the beginning of each August is an opportunity to draw a balance sheet of activity carried out in the past year and to pledge to better fulfill future tasks.

Generally speaking, the miners of Gorj coal basin have recorded good results this year and have firmly pledged to unflinchingly implement the highly responsible task of supplying the country with more coal and thus insure the energy required by the fatherland. That is why, on Miners Day, I would like to extend to all workers, engineers and technicians of Gorj coal basin and to all the country's miners warmest congratulations for the results attained thus far and ever greater successes in future years. [applause]

Today we visited three mines and two thermal plants. Generally speaking, we were positively impressed with what we saw in the visited mines and with the efforts and concerns of the working people in those mines and the entire basin for increasing coal production, raising productivity and better utilizing highly technological means and equipment available to all mines. Compared with the previous year, you have indeed attained important surpluses and good results and coal production has substantially increased; however, we must openly say, although we are celebrating Miners Day, that there are serious lags as far as plan provisions are concerned. In order to properly understand what that means, the undelivered coal thus far amounts to over 2 million tons of oil--and you are aware of the fact that a ton of oil has reached $170, which means over $340 million that were not delivered to the national economy; in other words, $340 million that we had to pay to import necessary quantities of oil.

That is why it must be well understood that resolute measures should be taken to eliminate existing shortcomings in plan fulfillment and to insure that each mine and working place should commendably fulfill plan tasks and insure the proper utilization of existing equipment. On that basis there is every condition for fulfilling and even overfulfilling planned production.

It is necessary to take firm measures to strengthen workers order and discipline at each working place. Miners are characterized by discipline and order as any lack of discipline may cost the life of many. That is why everything should be done to insure that the Olt mining basin becomes an example of organization, productivity, discipline and worker's revolutionary and communist spirit. [applause, cheers, chants]

You have noted from the directives of the 12th congress and the draft energy directives that in future years, up to 1985-90, we must substantially increase coal production, and the Gorj basin alone must produce about 50 million tons of coal, something which will insure that it occupies first place in the country as far as coal production is concerned. The task is not easy, but the descendents of Tudor Vladimirescu and of revolutionaries who knew how to struggle for the fatherland's independence and progress are up to it; the descendents of Ecaterina Teodoroiu are up to it. The Oltenia inhabitants have always pledged to fulfill their duty to the fatherland and have done it with all their devotion. [applause, cheers, chants]

I visited two thermal plants with highly technological equipment. I noted a number of positive results. However, I must day that the energy that was not delivered for the first 7 months of this year alone amounts to almost 1.5 million tons of oil, that is, at the aforementioned prices, over $220 million, to say nothing of the problems in labor productivity and net production. That means that in order to cover the energy that should have been delivered by the two thermal plants in coal, we had to import oil paid for in hard currency, and to export other Romanian products in order to purchase the necessary energy.

Therefore, while appreciating the efforts made by the working people of the two electrical plants and by the machine builders to deliver the necessary equipment, I must seriously draw attention to the lags in this sector and to the measures that should be taken to insure the commendable operation of all installations, so as to deliver the electrical energy established by plan for each group and plant. That is also an honorable duty for energy workers in these two plants, something which is closely connected with the way the miners will work.

However, to be fair, I must say that the necessary quantities of coal did exist and the thermal plants could have produced the entire quantity of energy from the existing coal, in spite of the fact that the miners did not attain the entire coal production. Therefore, the shortcomings in the plants are a function of the way in which the working people and management of the electrical plants have organized their activity. That is why it is necessary to take all measures to insure the normal and proper functioning of the electrical plants. Of course, the Ministry of Energy and the Ministry of Machine-Building have important duties to perform; likewise, more responsible action should be demonstrated in resolving problems connected with starting up equipment operation on time and within the stipulated parameters, in order to insure the appropriate operation of each installation and plant. Therefore, together with the miners, the Gorj basin energy workers must intensify their efforts to meet their duties to the fatherland and people.

Every opportunity exists for energy workers to rapidly eliminate shortcomings and start operations in all installations on time and within established parameters. It must be done in all resoluteness. This year each energy plant must work with all its capacity. That is the duty of the Ministry of Energy, of the Ministry of Machine-Building, of other central bodies and of miners, in order to insure the necessary quantities of coal. I am convinced that the energy workers and the miners can fulfill their tasks. [applause, cheers, chants]

Dear comrades and friends, I have referred to the problems I noted during the visit because, as I have already said, I did not come here just to celebrate Miners Day, but also to work and, as is the habit of our party and as is customary on each visit, we must openly discuss both what is good as well as existing shortcomings and measures to be taken to insure the proper development of our activity in all fields.

You are also familiar with the difficult energy problems that have emerged in our country, as in the rest of the world, because of the huge increase in oil prices. That requires serious efforts to save fuel and oil and to insure the necessary energy through other means, like coal, water and other resources. That is why the question of coal and thermoelectric plants based on coal are the keys to developing the Romanian energy industry in the next 5-year plan and of insuring the necessary energy for all economic sectors and all the country. [applause, cheers]

In view of those highly responsible tasks, it is necessary for all party organizations, communists and the county party committee to understand their great responsibility and, so to speak, leave their offices and go out among miners, workers and energy workers, so as to turn the mines and electrical plants into working offices once a week. Only there at the working place can they resolve technological and social problems; only there can the plan be fulfilled. It is necessary--beginning with the county party committee--that all communists and the working people's council should improve their activity and should act responsibly to unite the huge efforts of the over 30,000 miners-strong collective and the thousands of energy workers to commendably fulfill those honorable tasks. [applause, cheers, chants]

I would like to openly state that many of the existing shortcomings could have been avoided through better work by communists, party organizations, the county party committee, the working people's council, the enterprise managements and all working people. Many of the shortcomings would not have existed and we could have had much more coal and energy if more responsible and energetic action had been taken to resolve the difficult and complex problems that can and must be resolved through united work and collective, revolutionary and communist spirit. [applause, chants]

I do not want the central bodies, the ministries responsible for those sectors and other central bodies to believe that they do not bear responsibility and are not guilty. Certain problems were not resolved on time and the necessary technological assistance was not given in the case of certain problems that were beyond local possibilities. I have already mentioned the machine-building and energy; now, I have to remind the Ministry of Mines, Petroleum and Geology, which could have done more, and other central bodies which--in view of the priority given to this important national economic field--should have solved problems faster and on time.

That is why both ministries and central bodies as well as local bodies and energy enterprises must pool efforts and proceed to take every measure to eliminate existing shortcomings and commendably fulfill plans in all fields, both in the mining and energy fields. I am firmly convinced that our central and local bodies, as well as the working people, who have shown wonderful enthusiasm and a spirit of responsibility, can resolve any problem and, by uniting collective efforts, we will overcome shortcomings and will insure the necessary coal and energy for the fatherland, as established by the plan. [applause, cheers]

Dear comrades and friends, I dwelled on those problems because they are essential for your activity and because they are very important for our entire economic activity. In two weeks we celebrate the 35th anniversary of the revolution of antifascist and antiimperialist national and social liberation, the anniversary of the 23 August historic event, which opened up the road for democratic development and socialist construction in Romania, for consolidating the national economy, for raising the well-being and happiness of all our people, for strongly asserting our nation among all nations and for strengthening national independence and sovereignty. [applause, cheers, chants]

The older ones among you can remember that in the past the only industries in Gorj County were a few small cigarette and textile factories; there was also a camp for political detainees. Since liberation 35 years have elapsed. Gorj County, like the rest of the country, has undergone radical changes. Today's Gorj industry product is worth more than 10 billion lei; this coal and energy industry as well as other industrial enterprises were created, something which has given new life to the entire Gorj population. Likewise, throughout the fatherland, the development of industry in all counties and areas has raised the entire country and all our people to a new, dignified and free life. Those are the wonderful results of socialist construction and of the fact that the people, who are masters of their destiny, are building a new and free life under RCP leadership and are working for themselves and for their own well-being and happiness. [applause, cheers, chants]

Along with the development of industry, agriculture, education, science and culture, the well-being of the people has continuously increased and the income of the working people has multiplied 5 times; in this 5-year plan alone, on the basis of the decisions of the 11th congress of the 1976 national conference, remuneration and overall income will increase over 30 percent compared with the 20 percent established in the 5-year plan. By 1 August we had already proceeded to implement the second phase of remuneration increases and the first to benefit from them are the miners and machine builders. That is why our expectations of miners and machine builders are also higher. [applause, cheers, chants]

On the basis of the increase in national wealth, net production and national income, we are doing everything to continuously raise the overall development of the fatherland and the people's well-being because everything we do and the essence of RCP policy and the comprehensive developed socialist society being built in Romania is devoted to the entire nation's well-being and all-round flourishing, man's happiness, the assertion of human personality and insuring the best working and living conditions for each member of the society, in the context of the happiness of all our nation. [applause, chants]

Dear comrades and friends, we must however understand that the increase in the living standard, the overall development of the fatherland and raising the country onto higher peaks of progress and civilization is directly connected with fulfilling plan provisions in all fields of activity, with developing the forces of production, industry and agriculture and with insuring the progress of all sectors of our national economy. Without the continuous development of the forces of production and national income and without insuring the necessary energy and raw materials and an agriculture capable of meeting the people's requirements we cannot insure a continuous increase in the material and intellectual living standard. We must understand that only through our increasingly better organized work and by using the most advanced scientific-technological achievements, mastering the latest achievements in knowledge and raising the level of professional, scientific and technological training, will we be able to attain increasingly greater outputs from available means and insure the greater and faster flourishing of our fatherland. Only thus will we be able to make Socialist Romania increasingly stronger, richer and more flourishing. [applause, cheers, chants]

Dear comrades and friends: I do not intend to dwell too long on international issues. You and all our people are familiar with Socialist Romania's foreign policy, which, in close relationship to its domestic policy, aims at securing peaceful conditions for building multifaceted socialism in our country and peace and security for our people and all the peoples in the world.

That is why we consistently endeavor to develop international cooperation with neighboring, as well as more distant socialist countries, with all peoples who have begun building the new social system, in the knowledge that strengthening solidarity and cooperation constitutes an important factor for the victory of socialism in each country and hence in Romania, too, for asserting the strength and prestige of socialism in the world and for the cause of progress and peace on earth. [applause, cheers]

We are intensively developing our relations with the developing countries and with the developed capitalist countries. We are continuously striving to cooperate with all the states in the world, regardless of their social system, being aware of the fact that in the contemporary world, populated by countries with different social systems, we must find ways of cooperation and understanding in the interests of peace and detente, of eliminating underdevelopment and establishing a new economic order, of general and primarily nuclear disarmament, because only thus can each nation devote its forces to its own development, happiness and prosperity. [applause, cheers]

We are consistently working for cooperation and security in Europe. We hope that there will never be another war on our continent, that there will be peaceful cooperation here. We hope that foreign weapons and military installations will be removed and that relations of equality and mutually advantageous cooperation will be established. We are convinced that if the European peoples act in unity and resolutely, they will be able to build a better world, a world of cooperation on this continent and contribute to international peace. [applause, cheers]

We resolutely speak out against the use and threat of force. We advocate settling all interstate problems exclusively through negotiations. We must make every effort to eliminate military options and the use of arms and promote negotiations as a means to mutual understanding on all problems, because such a method alone is in keeping with the interests of all nations and can insure progress and detente throughout the world. [applause]

The arms race must be halted. The enormous funds currently spent on armaments must be gradually and increasingly allocated for both the development of each country, for solving social problems in each country and for helping the developing countries, so as to permit them to make more rapid progress and so as to build a world in which each nation can enjoy the wonderful achievements of science and technology. Let us do everything in our power so that the millions of scientists currently working on weapons and the scores of millions of workers employed in arms factories can work for man's prosperity, for economic development, for solving energy problems, for agriculture and housing, against disease, for man--for his health, happiness and prosperity--for the independence of each people. [applause, cheers]

It is in this spirit that Romania has acted and will continue to act resolutely in the international arena because we are convinced that a policy of friendship, cooperation and peace is in keeping with the interests of both our nation, and of all other nations, with the interests of the cause of peace in the world. We consistently base our relations with all the states on the principles of full equality of rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs and mutual advantage. On those bases we can promote the establishment of a better and more just world, a world of general cooperation and peace. [applause, cheers]

Dear comrades and friends, before concluding I want to come back to Gorj County. From international issues to the [word indistinct] of Gorj. They form an important part of our nation and hence they have an important place in the world.

Therefore, the problems they encounter here are important for the general development of our country because the energy problem is essential for the coming 5-year plan. That is why, once again I would like to express my conviction, and urge all the communist organizations, people's councils and all the working people to make every effort to optimally fulfill the highly responsible tasks incumbent upon them in the future. I know that the people of Gorj are capable of eliminating shortcomings rapidly and, with the support and more intensive efforts of Bucharest central bodies, they can also solve problems for which they are not directly responsible.

I want you to understand that while criticizing certain shortcomings I noted during my visit--of which I was generally aware in any event; here, however, I was able to better understand the background of those failings and shortcomings--I am convinced that there is no problem that cannot be solved in the near future. Criticism is part of our working style and methods. Criticism and self-criticism are essential elements for activating and intensifying the revolutionary struggle of the working people to implement the 11th congress program on building a comprehensively developed socialist society in Romania. We must adopt a more resolute attitude toward shortcomings and failings, which we must not ignore or conceal, because they will return with a vengeance. On the contrary, we must courageously air them and work to eliminate them. We must criticize those who do not fulfill their duties and who do not understand that when they are given a certain job they are responsible to the workers class, the people, the party and the fatherland and must make every effort to insure productive activities. Therefore, criticism leveled by the workers, by the working people, is essential for motivating the activities of the party organizations also, as well as of administrative managements and working people's councils in all areas; it is also essential for improving the activities of the central bodies in Bucharest, which also need to be shaken up a little by the workers from time to time and to be reminded that they must always keep in mind the workers and the people and that they must work for the workers, for the people, for the fatherland. [applause, cheers]

After all, dear comrades and friends, criticism and self-criticism are an inseparable part of our socialist democracy. We endeavor to permit all the people to participate in leadership in all areas of activity. We want this to be an active participation. We want the workers, intellectuals and peasants, men, women and young people to have their say openly; we want them to be able to take steps against shortcomings and to participate in both mapping out our general policies and in implementing them, and to insure [Ceausescu corrects himself] because only together, in close unity, can we build socialism and communism on Romanian soil. [applause, cheers, chants of "Ceausescu-RCP"]

Dear comrades and friends, I want to conclude by expressing my conviction that the party organizations, beginning with the county committee, the working people's councils, the managements of the various enterprises and all the working people, both miners and power-plant workers, and those employed in other fields, such as agriculture--all the citizens of Gorj County--will intensify their efforts and will successfully fulfill their tasks, thus eliminating many of the shortcomings I mentioned today and attaining ever greater successes by the time of the 12th congress; I hope they fulfill the 1976-80 5-year plan with better results and that by the end of 1980 they will have secured a front-ranking place in the great competition for the victory of socialism and communism in Romania, for the prosperity and independence of our socialist fatherland. [applause, chants]

With that conviction and with those thoughts, with faith in the wonderful abilities of the working people of Gorj, as in all the working people in our country, I wish you ever greater successes in all your activities, good health and happiness. [applause, cheers, chants]

Arrival in Mehedinti County

AU091525 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1500 GMT 9 Aug 79 AU

[Summary] This afternoon President Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceauesescu accompanied by the other party-state leaders arrived in Mehedinti County. The presidential helicopter landed in an area near Drobeta-Turnu Severin, where Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu was greeted by Iulian Plostinaru, first secretary of Mehedinti County RCP committee and by enthusiastic Mehedinti inhabitants. The visit continues.

Visit to Jiu Valley

AU100822 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 0800 GMT 10 Aug 79 AU

[Summary] "Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu this morning are paying a working visit to the Jiu Valley." Upon arriving in the city of Petrosani, on whose stadium the presidential helicopter landed, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu was greeted by thousands of residents and by Ion Ciucu, first secretary of the Hunedoara County party committee who expressed the feelings of great esteem and gratitude harbored by the miners in that area toward the party secretary general.

After the arrival ceremony, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu began his working visit to the large industrial units in the Jiu Valley.

PEACEFUL SETTLEMENT OF INTERNATIONAL PROBLEMS ADVOCATED

AU091313 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1115 GMT 9 Aug 79 AU

["Tireless Activity for the Peaceful Settlement of International Problems"--AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 9/8/1979--One of the essential components of the principled and consistent foreign policy Romania promotes is her tireless struggle for the definitive abolition of the policy of strength from international life, for the extinction of all hotbeds of tension and conflict, for the peaceful, politically negotiated settlement of any problems which might occur among states--a commentary in SCINTEIA of August 9 writes. The over 100 treaties, joint declarations and communiques Romania concluded with states on all continents in recent years enshrined, as cardinal principle, the necessity of excluding force and threat of force from international relations, of solving all litigious issues by negotiations. Within the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, Romania was the initiator of a programme of specific measures meant to exclude force and make effective the abolition of force from inter-European relations. She also contributed to the activity of defining the concept of aggression and made a proposal concerning the setting up of a standing commission of the UN General Assembly with mediation functions, of good offices and conciliation. She also suggested the inclusion in the agenda of the next UN General Assembly of the item on the peaceful settlement of differences among states.

The whole historical experience as well as the recent events in various parts of the globe bring to the fore the fact that the use of force in inter-state relations has tremendously prejudiced the peoples' progress and development, being one of the most noxious factors of international relations. In a world of ever closer interdependences, such as ours, of the accumulation of means in the states' arsenals, there is the risk that a conflict caused by this policy may be no longer isolated in the respective zone, but on the contrary it may degenerate in widespread conflicts endangering general peace--the commentary assesses.

The method of peacefully settling the differences, by negotiations is a prerequisite for achieving a durable peace, for building new international relations based on equality, mutual trust and understanding.

As Romania stressed more than once, the political settlement of international differences at the negotiation table, is not a subjective desideratum. On the contrary, it is an objective necessity of the contemporary world's development logically deriving from the great changes that have occurred and are getting ever more marked in the world, from the structure and character of the new international relations imposing themselves ever more strongly today.

Highlighting that there are many problems in the contemporary world, some of them particularly complex and difficult, still unsolved or inappropriately solved, the commentary writes: Romania has always considered, acting practically, concretely to this end, that all these problems, without exception, whatever complicated, wherever or whenever they arose, can be settled by negotiations.

She has consistently emphasized the necessity that these negotiations should proceed in a constructive spirit of mutual esteem and regard, that receptivity and comprehension of the partner's viewpoint as well as goodwill should manifest since only thus can mutually acceptable solutions be reached. Even if pending issues cannot be solved at once, even if the way to understanding keeps being difficult, the general (?process) of peace requires that the sides should prove constructive spirit, patience and steadfastness, should consistently chose only the way of negotiations.

In this context, the newspaper points to Romania's activity for the democratization of the international political life. It is self-evident that a real, efficient and lasting solution to the differences opposing one state to another can be reached only by the constructive contribution and participation, on an equal footing, of all the sides concerned. It is in this that one of the essential demands of democratization of international relations, of all states' participation in solving the problems directly concerning them as well as all problems confronting present-day mankind actually finds its expression. The decisive role in settling litigious issues naturally devolves on the sides directly implied. Likewise, the contribution of all those who can stimulate the rapprochement of the sides involved, the initiation and successful unfolding of negotiations, the surmounting of the states of tension of conflict will always be welcome and appreciated. Romania considers that a particularly important role in this respect should be played by the United Nations called, by the very provisions of the charter, to watch over the maintenance and consolidation of peace in the world acting alike, by all means, for the peaceful settlement of all differences occurring among states.

KOLISEVSKI RECEIVES GUINEA-BISSAU PRESIDENT CABRAL

LD092206 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2100 GMT 9 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Dubrovnik, Aug 9 (TANJUG)--Luiz Cabral, president of the Administrative State Council of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau, today met at the nearby summer seaside resort of Kupari with Lazar Kolisevski, vice-president of the Presidency of Yugoslavia, after arriving in Yugoslavia yesterday for a short working holiday at the invitation of President Tito.

In the ensuing talk held in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, Cabral and Kolisevski discussed cooperation between their two countries and questions of mutual interest.

DUTCH FINANCE MINISTER CONCLUDES VISIT, TALKS

LD091126 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0925 GMT 9 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Dutch Finance Minister Frans Andriessen today ended a 2-day official visit to Yugoslavia, made at the invitation of Petar Kostic, member of the Federal Executive Council and federal secretary for finance.

During his official visit to Yugoslavia, Andriessen held talks with Gojko Ubiparip, vice president of the Federal Executive Council, and Petar Kostic, member of the Federal Executive Council and federal secretary for finance. He visited the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina and met representatives of the banks in the Yugoslav Association of Banks.

DRAGAN RECEIVES UGANDAN 'GOOD WILL' MISSION

LD092136 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1653 GMT 9 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, Aug 9 (TANJUG)--Yugoslav Deputy Premier Zvone Dragan today received the Ugandan good-will mission made up of high government officials and led by Ateker Ejalu, member of the Executive Council of the National Liberation Movement and minister for regional cooperation. On this occasion, Ejalu transmitted a written message from President Godfrey Lukongwa Binaisa of Uganda for President Tito of Yugoslavia.

In the ensuing talk, opinions on the promotion of cooperation between Yugoslavia and Uganda as two friendly nonaligned countries were exchanged. Current international problems and cooperation among the nonaligned and other developing countries were also discussed.

The Ugandan good-will mission members took special interest in Yugoslav experience in the development of the self-management political and economic system.

The Ugandan delegation in Belgrade also had separate talks with member of the Federal Executive Council Dr Slobodan Gligorijevic and other officials on bilateral cooperation, above all in the economic field.

Minister Ateker Ejalu acquainted his hosts with the latest developments and the situation in Uganda, pointing to the Kampala government's firm option for the policy and principles of nonalignment and its wish to actively and constructively work in the movement of the nonaligned countries.

DRAGOSAVAC MEETS WITH SANTIAGO CARRILLO

LD100749 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0500 GMT 10 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Dr Dusan Dragosavac, secretary of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, has held talks in Dubrovnik with Santiago Carrillo, general secretary of the Spanish Communist Party, who is in our country on a working holiday.

Dusan Dragosavac briefed Carrillo on the current sociopolitical and economic developments in our country and on the activity of the LCY. Carrillo and Dragosavac also exchanged views of a number of international questions, in particular on the need to develop new forms of struggle for the new international economic order. Santiago Carrillo spoke on some of the characteristics of the process of further democratization in Spain and about the Spanish Communist Party's activity in the new conditions.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS SECRETARY VRHOVEC PLANS VISIT TO CYPRUS

LD101032 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0958 GMT 10 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, August 10 (TANJUG)--Yugoslav Secretary for Foreign Affairs Josip Vrhovec will soon pay a friendly visit to the Republic of Cyprus at the invitation of Cyprus Foreign Minister Nikolaos Rolandhis.

FURTHER 'ATTACKS' ON VAPCAROV BY BULGARIA CRITICIZED

LD092252 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1803 GMT 9 Aug 79 LD

[Zivko Bilbija commentary]

[Text] Sofia--The announcement of the declaration of Bulgarian writers on 27 July has renewed the anti-Yugoslav nationalist campaign in this country. The occasion for this was the celebration of the 75th anniversary of the birth of the revolutionary poet, Nikola Vapcarov, to take place at the forthcoming Struga poetry evenings. The declaration by the Bulgarian writers and support of the declaration which has been appearing in the Bulgarian press recently clearly demonstrate that the mention of Vapcarov at Struga is only an opportunity for even fiercer renewal of what has been palmed off on Yugoslavia for a long time, and is an expression of greater Bulgarian nationalist aspirations. Excerpts from today's press coverage in Bulgaria also bear witness to this.

Thus Veselin Yosifov, chairman of the Union of Bulgarian Journalists, in the weekly ANTENI, first calls all those who do not think that Nikola Vapcarov was a Bulgarian, "heretics," and says "some of them are some kind of illiterate writer-journalists." He then works out his improbable thesis, which calls them literally "more inhuman" than those who administered the Ottoman Empire, and "more unscrupulous" than the executioners of the Bulgarian fascist police, which executed Vapcarov on 23 July, 1940.

On the other hand, the Bulgarian writer Mladen Isaev appears for the second time in the organ of Bulgarian writers, LITERATUREN FRONT, today polemicizing on something which he himself thought up; that is, on the alleged "attempts by writers in Skopje to popularise Vapcarov on an open anti-Bulgarian, nationalist-Macedonian basis." Isaev then goes on in the same vein, this time inventing a statement by Vapcarov on Macedonia.

However, neither Isaev, nor the Union of Bulgarian Writers in their declaration, or the wife of the poet Bojko and his brother Boris Dare, in today's contributions, goes into the details of the activities of the Macedonian Literary Circle, which, precisely under the leadership of Nikola Vapcarov, appeared in Sofia in 1938. The circle arose as an effort by Macedonians in Bulgaria to uncover the literary heritage of the Macedonian people and to affirm their national identity. In his report to the founding assembly of this circle, Nikola Vapcarov, born in the Pirin area of Macedonia, defined the aims of the circle in the following way:

"We need to rally, to organize ourselves and to unite our forces for the freedom of our tortured Macedonian people.

"Our Macedonia arises out of the characters, the glorious exploits, the great revolutionary events, the acts of legendary fighters. Our folk poetry is strangely melodic and exciting, but all this has still not found a place in literature. The wealth of subject matter for writers of poetry and prose stands untouched. We need to develop this beginning, to make special efforts to become skilled, to acquaint ourselves with the subject more deeply and to create true artistic works. Our work is noble. We must influence our people, develop their national consciousness and set alight their struggle for national freedom and social justice. There is nothing greater than our struggling for a new beautiful order of socialism, which is coming and which will bring happiness to our suffering and enslaved people."

If they are insisting on discussing Nikola Vapcarov's nationality in Bulgaria, then Bulgarian writers need to say something about his standpoint, quoted at the founding assembly of the Macedonian Literary Circle, even if they use the formula of "falsification," which is what they use for everything which comes from the living Macedonian people.

SKOPJE TV COMMENTATOR ATTACKS BULGARIAN WRITERS DOCUMENT

LD092330 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1612 GMT 9 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Skopje--In a Skopje television commentary, which is to be transmitted this evening in the radio newsreel program, it is stressed, among other things, that nonalinement has already been confirmed and affirmed for a long time as an antibloc positive factor in progressively changing international relations as a whole. Commentator Tihomir Ilievski points to the increased pressures to which this progressive movement is exposed, and particularly to the negative action against the unity and capability for action of the nonalined countries.

As a new example, the latest shot into the wild from neighboring Bulgaria in these pre-Havana days is quoted in the commentary. The document of the Bulgarian Writers Union, written in a nervous and aggressive style, repeats very well-known stands on the incorrect presentation of the current state of Yugoslav-Bulgarian relations, as well as tendentious claims on individual Macedonian personalities. In the document referred to, Ilievski states, Yugoslav foreign policy is directly attacked. On the eve of the nonalined meeting in Havana, our consistent and principled stand on the policy of goodneighborliness is being tendentiously undermined. These attacks can only be interpreted as an attempt by polarized (?blocs) to undermine the importance of Yugoslavia, its nonalined policy, individual outstanding creators of this policy, and to introduce a split into the ranks of this movement.

Fortunately, the commentator concludes, bloc attempts at undermining the unity of the nonalined movement are also easily identifiable to nonalined countries, which are always ready to reply to them with arguments.

DRAGOSAVAC DISCUSSES EARNING, DISTRIBUTION OF INCOME

AU092000 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 3 Aug 79 p 3 AU

[First part of report on an interview given by Dusan Dragosavac, secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, to directors, chief and responsible editors, internal affairs editors and journalists accredited to the LCY Central Committee Presidium on 19 July--place not given]

[Excerpts] On 19 July Dr Dusan Dragosavac, secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, had an interview with the directors, chief and responsible editors, internal affairs editors and journalists accredited to the LCY Central Committee Presidium. The interview was devoted to the conclusions of the LCY Central Committee on topical ideopolitical questions of the creation, allocation and distribution of income and the funds for personal incomes adopted on 16 July.

In our issues today and tomorrow we carry a report on the statements by Dusan Dragosavac.

Although positive processes have begun in solving the socioeconomic problems of earning and distribution of income, we cannot be satisfied with the quality of the action and the results achieved in the building of income relationships.

There is a lag in the earning of income on the basis of the association of labor and pooling of resources. We have had some initial results in this respect, which are quantitatively still small, yet are important in quality--but only in some organizations. We believe that these processes must be further speeded up and developed. As a consequence, the influence of administrative regulations in settling relations in the earning and distribution of income is overemphasized, although it is necessary to a degree.

Naturally, our country is achieving significant results in its socioeconomic development. This was discussed at the session of the LCY Central Committee. This year, the growth of industrial production is relatively high--over 9 percent in the January-June period. Employment in this period is increasing at a rate of about 4 percent. Labor productivity is increasing at about the same rate. In addition, real personal incomes are increasing at a rate of about 7 percent, which is considerably above the labor productivity. I do not think this is right and I think that it is untenable from the viewpoint of what we have undertaken or what we should undertake.

A further problem lies in the increase of all kinds of spending, which is higher than the growth of income. This necessarily had to be reflected in the increase of prices and the cost of living. Of course this is also influenced by the unfavorable trends in foreign trade--and especially by the increase of the oil prices and other raw materials--so that inflation is at a higher level than forecast. Consequently, prices also increased more than envisaged by the resolution. It is now a question of further activities and of economic policy measures to stop this negative trend.

Great new additional problems have appeared because of the earthquake in the Socialist Republic of Montenegro, the drought, foreign factors, the increase in the price of oil, imports of wheat and so forth. Some of the aforementioned problems were unforeseeable, but some could have been foreseen better than they were.

This will demand new additional measures of economic policy as well as a strengthening of our overall sociopolitical activities. We must get better organized in order to overcome the negative elements as well as the blows from the foreign market.

Furthermore, we must strive for and insist upon freeing ourselves from the still considerable verbalism, generalizations, and adoption of positions instead of taking measures and actions each within his own sphere and organization.

We must explain our actions and measures in an ideopolitical way, but we must also take, above all, concrete measures in each work organization and each community. This of course demands much greater responsibility and action ability by the trade unions, the League of Communists, the chambers of economy, associations of producers and, of course, by our entire delegate system, the executive organs, the sociopolitical communities and so forth.

Despite the difficulties, we believe we can achieve much better results than we have so far. It is true that the reproductive ability of the economy is rather weak because of all these earlier relations in distribution and so forth, but we cannot accept the proposition that there is nothing to pool and no one to associate with. On the contrary, precisely because of the difficulties--both internal and external ones--we must more quickly master the various obstacles, more quickly overcome the various monopolies, particularisms, technocratisms and bureaucratisms, and be aware that even the League of Communists and its leaderships, the trade unions and others are not immune to weaknesses of this kind. Therefore, we must demand that everyone examine himself seriously as to what he has done and what is further ahead of him. The LCY Central Committee is right to insist that everyone adopt his own stabilization program, without looking whether others will do the same.

Of course, we can achieve a more successful socioeconomic development only through the greatest possible application of the new system of self-managing planning; and self-managing planning cannot be realized without the association of labor and the pooling of resources, and without income links between basic organizations of associated labor.

In the preparations for the LCY Central Committee session, we noted that the current investment intentions, if we were to keep them, predetermine to a great extent the accumulation for the next plan. We noted that in this respect the great role of the banks and organs of the sociopolitical communities and other elements has been retained, but that the influence of associated labor is small.

For this reason it is necessary to give up--and we must stubbornly insist on this--all those investment projects for which there is no realistic cover and, naturally, in the future we must give up those investments which are not supported by associated labor. We must do this because this constantly provokes artificial market conditions, an increase in prices, instability and so forth, not to mention the fact that this prevents associated labor from taking the most progressive social function possible--expanded reproduction--but allows someone else to carry this out over associated labor. We still have too many cadres which have decided to be investors and too few of those fighting to become associated labor.

In this regard the question of effective self-managing agreements and accords is vital, because, if there are no agreements or accords, every criticism of administration will be in vain, since matters in the society must be resolved--if not in a self-managing manner, then in an administrative way.

We must understand that the problems of our economic development are serious at this moment. The basic direction for solving them is primarily an increase in productivity; a better utilization of capacities; an economic use of all resources, primarily of energy and raw materials; a better organization of work; work discipline; and a greater application of science and modern technology in production and in social work in general.